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DEMOCRATIC BUNCOMBE AND REAL FACTS

The Democratic management says that the Republicans cannot find an issue. The fact is the Democrats have made the issue against themselves. It is not necessary to hunt for one. The Democrats offer it.

Present governmental virtues are the virtues of a child before Christmas. If the nation wants its affairs conducted upon that utilitarian principle, it can have its wish by filling the Democratic stocking and watching the lapse to normal conduct afterwards.

You say this is unjust, partisan criticism. Take an instance. A Democratic argument is that the present congress, influenced by a sense of national need, has passed the greater naval appropriation bill ever adopted by an American congress. It is true. If you go no further than the superficial fact, you are convinced that no congress ever was so provident and thoughtful in the matter of national defense. The Democratic party returns the navy to the safety of second place, a powerful second, fully capable of meeting any emergency.

Thus convinced you lose the fact that the actual consequence of Democratic control was the loss of second place, the dropping to fourth place, consequent exposure to dangers that weakness breeds, and a continuation of exposure until ship building can remedy the present defects.

The nation now has a fourth rank navy and an appropriation bill. The fourth rank navy is the work of the present administration. It found the navy in second place. It has it in fourth. An appropriation bill has no record for marksmanship. It can not fire salvoes.

"There's your navy," says Democracy, and points, not to warships on the seas, but to an appropriation bill. The huge bill was needed to make up the deficiencies of three years of government determination not to build ships. If the administration had been honest with the navy and wise in its administration of public trust, some of the ships, now represented merely by appropriations, would be in or nearing commission.

Now, what will the citizen look at three years of sinning or three months of repentance? We insist that it is the issue against the present administration. You say: "We do not blame a person for being mistaken if he sees his error and changes his mind." Blame him or not as you see fit, but why continue to employ a person who is three years in error and three months right?

If the Democratic administration is right now, when it is scurrying to make up in three months the accumulated mistakes of three years, it certainly must have been wrong during the three years when it was making the mistakes now being rectified in the panic of pre-election responsibility.

Thanks for anything that can scate an administration into rectifying its mistakes, but why reemploy the man who thus confesses that nine-tenths of the time he was wrong?

That is the issue against the Wilson administration is busy confessing error in every day of congress. We have used the navy bill as an illustration because it is so conspicuous and outstanding. An administration which during two years of the greatest war of the world, persisted in cutting the ordained naval building program in two and then, a short while before an election, has to reverse its policy and make a huge appropriation, is condemned by its own acts.

We are grateful for the new build-

ing program but remain critical. What sort of intelligence was it that allowed us to get into this fix? We are concerned because an administration which did this desires four more years of handling new problems and meeting new emergencies. Will they all be met in this fashion, with error nine-tenths of the time and confession of error and a scramble to get right the other tenth?

That hardly seems like a good service to reengage. It seems rather to be a service to avoid as if it were the plague. The navy bill is only one instance. This has been the rule of the Wilson administration. It was shown in the army bill. It will be shown in his tariff ideas as soon as war lets competition loose upon the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS TO GO ON THE STUMP

Committee is Arranging Strenuous Speaking Program For Nephi L. Morris

Salt Lake, Aug. 31.—Plans for the organization of the Republican party in every county of the state have practically been perfected by the state committee and Charles M. Morris, secretary is working on a speaking itinerary for Nephi L. Morris, the nominee for governor, which will carry the candidate into every part of the state. Mr. Morris will start on his trip within a week and it is planned by the committee to keep him on the stump from then on to the end of the campaign.

It was announced by the state headquarters that Timothy C. Hoyt, candidate for Congress in the first congressional district, will accompany Mr. Morris on his trip through the southern part of the state.

Mr. Morris will make the trip by automobile and will speak at least twice and possibly three times each day. The evening meetings will be held in the larger towns and afternoon meetings will be held in the school houses and meeting houses in the smaller communities.

The women's state committee will meet this afternoon at the state headquarters and after outlining the plan of organization to be attempted by the committee in every county will go to the new headquarters on the ground floor of the Felt building where an inspection will be made and rooms assigned the different women's clubs which are to be affiliated with the committee.

MANUFACTURE OF BRICK AT SMITHFIELD

Cache Valley Concern Sells Entire Output in Advance of the Making

Smithfield, Sept. 1.—Through the courtesy of Mr. William Deppe, the general manager, the Republican representatives, Mr. and Mrs. J. Will Craghead, were shown through one of Cache county's most promising enterprises, the Smithfield Brick and Tile Company on Thursday. This plant is thoroughly modern in every respect and is fully equipped for the manufacture of lime, building and drain tile besides various kinds and styles of building brick.

The plant is running at full capacity and the entire output of 100,000 white cottage brick per week, is sold in advance. This company does a big business in the sale of coal and coke.

Muzzled.

Speaking of garters—have you heard of the Harvard students who spied a pair with silver clasps in a Harvard square shopwindow, and thinking to raise a smile, at least, from the charmer at the counter, asked the price of a dog collar, pointing at the same time to the silver-clasped garter? She turned, looked sweetly at the young men, and said: "We do not separate them for puppies, sir."—Boston Herald.

Train the Cuticle.

If the hands are not good and the nails badly shaped try to improve the latter by training the cuticle. Every night soak the fingers in hot water for five minutes. Then with an orange-wood stick press back the cuticle to lengthen the nails. Afterward rub in cold cream. Do not omit this or the soaking will make the cuticle very dry.

Be loyal to your state and patronize Utah industries.

ATTIC A THING OF THE PAST

Treasure House of Family Relics Has Completely Disappeared in These Modern Days.

A very modern indictment against the architects and builders of this town has been returned by a young married couple who have spent considerable time looking for a home. They report the incredible fact that there are no attics in the newer class of houses, or very few. Where the attic ought to be there are finished rooms with regular floors, papered walls and lighting fixtures.

To the philosophic mind this is a state of affairs of the gravest moment, for in the swift moving tide of American life that has swept away so many of the moorings of the home and family the attic was about all that was left to tie to, remarks a writer in the Indianapolis News. Not everybody can have ancestors, portraits, family skeletons, and the other things that go with lineage, but everybody can have an attic if they will make a stand for it and not allow a mere style in houses to deprive them of their rights. An attic is the nearest substitute for a family tree that has been discovered. It takes only a few generations to furnish it with mementos that constitute a complete genealogical history of the occupants of the house. And these are the things—like portraits and skeletons—that go to preserve family pride.

No man can go into the attic and see the first copper-toed boots he wore as a boy hanging to the rafters without feeling some sort of a stir within him. He cannot see the remains of his grandmother's hoopskirts without feeling somehow that there is a connecting link between him and the history of his country. As for the padded silk brocade vest his grandfather wore on his wedding day, it is a patent of respectability equal to a suit of armor—besides looking a good deal like one.

FIGHTING COCK KILLS OWNER

Knife on Game Fowl's Leg Cut Artery in Man's Leg, and Death Followed Shortly.

What proved to be a fatal attempt at fighting cocks surreptitiously was the one made in the back yard of Vicente's stables at 417 calle G. Tauson, Sampaio, in which Florentino de la Cruz received a deep gash on the left thigh, cutting an artery, from the fighting knife of one of the roosters, from which he died from loss of blood while being rushed to the Philippine General hospital.

From the investigation of the occurrence and from the testimony of witnesses, it is deduced that Florentino, who was a cocher of the stables, and Pedro Santos, another cocher, were about to engage in a surreptitious game of cock-fighting and had fastened knives to their respective birds' legs.

When everything was ready both men sat on their haunches preparatory to turning the birds loose. Florentino, however, put his bird on his lap and as the two men who had sat too close together their birds began to fight while still in their hands, with the result that Florentino received a deep thrust in the left thigh, cutting an artery. The fast wagon was immediately called to convey the injured man to the hospital, but on account of the severe loss of blood he died on the way. —Manila Cable to New York Sun.

Cossack's Horse a Wonder.

The achievements of the Cossacks in the recent Russian advance is no surprise to anyone familiar with the Cossack's horse. The animal is small, with a short, thick head and neck and a sloping back, but what he lacks in size he appears to make up in intelligence. He is indifferent to weather and climate, because he never had a warm stable. He thrives where any other horse would starve and relishes food that a goat might scorn. His rider will tether him on a snow covered plain and he will get his own food by scraping aside the snow to reach the grass underneath. And so docile is he that he will form a breastwork for his master to fire over.

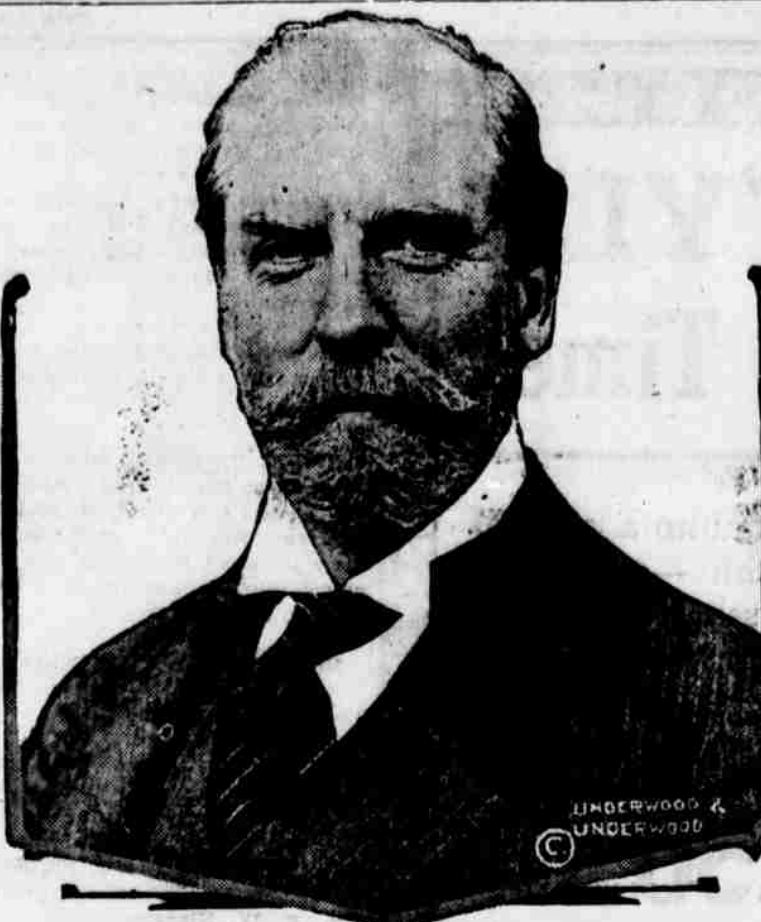
Dangerous Bush.

He was a laborer untutored in the language of flowers. Mrs. Wife had employed him to work around the garden, his principal duty being to banish weeds. He displayed an interest, however, in every blossom and seemed to enjoy talking about them, particularly a big flowering bush near the back fence.

"What's that?" he asked.
"Spirea," Mrs. Wife answered.
"Is it poison?"
"No, I guess not."
"Sure it is. I monkeyed around one of them bushes a couple of weeks ago and had to go to the dentist right afterward. And now he says I got spirea."

Defense Against Hailstorms.

Vineyard owners in France are this year utilizing a peculiar sort of gun as a means of stopping hailstorms which are prevalent and frequently ruin the grape crop. The mechanism consists of a large breechloading gun, supported on a tripod. A funnel-shaped smokestack, which is a continuation of the barrel, passes through the roof and distributes the smoke and force of the explosion into the atmosphere. This antihail gun is fired against dark clouds which indicate a coming storm, and in many cases effectually scatters them.



CHARLES E. HUGHES

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HEREBY CALLED

A Republican county convention for Cache county, Utah, is hereby called to meet on Saturday, September 16, at 11 o'clock a. m. in the court room of the county court house of Cache county, Utah, at Logan City, Utah, for the purpose of nominating a legislative and county ticket as follows:

Three representatives to the Utah State Legislature.
One county commissioner, 4 year term.
One county commissioner, 2 year term.

A county clerk.
A county recorder.
A county treasurer.
A county assessor.
A county sheriff.
A county attorney.
A county surveyor.

Also to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The said convention to consist of 117 delegates, being 1 delegate for each thirty votes cast for Senator Reed Smoot at the general election of 1914, and apportioned as follows, to-wit:

Logan	39
Avon	1
Benson and Riverside	2
College	1
Cove and Mt. Home	2
Cornish	1
Hyde Park	3
Hyrum No. 1	4
Hyrum No. 2	5
Lewiston	4
Mendon	2
Clarkston	2
Millville	2



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

STRIKERS WILL LOSE ALL RIGHTS

Santa Fe Employees Who Refuse to Report for Work Are Discharged.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—President E. P. Ripley of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe, this afternoon issued a statement to employees of the road, notifying them that the positions of those who fail to report for work next Monday will be declared vacant, and that employment of new men will be permanent, barring ill-behavior.

Mr. Ripley's statement to employees of the Santa Fe, it is said, will be followed in substance by presidents of other roads. It says:

"All employees: You are notified that the Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen propose to leave the employ of the company in a body. The extent that this is carried out it will automatically throw out of employment persons connected with the company in other departments. It is therefore important that a full understanding of the conditions be set forth at the outset. You are advised, therefore, that:

"First—All persons employed by the company failing to respond to a call for duty will be considered as having been discharged and will be re-employed only as new men, forfeiting all seniority and all other rights and privileges.

"Second—New men taken in by the company will be retained so long as their services are satisfactory.

"Third—Men remaining in the employ of the company will be given the preference of positions, other things being equal.

"Fourth—Those who may be temporarily thrown out of employment through no fault of their own will be considered as absent on vacation with out pay and will not forfeit any pension or insurance rights."

Wilson Must Know

President Once Wrote About Heavy Imports After the War of 1812.

There is grand good reason for the administration's concessions to the principle of Tariff Protection if it is ever true that history repeats itself; and, while a study of history is hardly necessary to convey an understanding of the Free-Trade menace, we may suppose that Historian Wilson is lately turning back to certain pages in his own interesting books. The recent Wilson concessions concern only a Tariff policy for dyestuffs and sugar, but the proposed anti-dumping legislation, by which the administration hopes to restrain dangerous imports, is none the less a measure of Protection.

Speaking of history here is a part of what Mr. Wilson had to say in his chapter on trade after the war of 1812.

"Peace changed the very face of trade. English merchants poured their goods once again into the American ports so long shut against them by embargoes and war.

"It was manifestly injurious to every young industry that a flood of English imports should continue to pour into the country at the open ports. The remedy was a Protective Tariff, such as Mr. Hamilton had wished to see at first, and the young Republican leaders of Congress did not hesitate to advocate and establish it."

Horace Greeley has written of the same period:

"Great Britain poured her fabrics far below cost, upon our markets in a perfect deluge. Our manufactures went down like grass before the mower; agriculture and wages for labor speedily followed. Financial prostration was general and the presence of debt universal. In New England fully one-fourth of all property went through the sheriff's mill, and the prostration was scarcely less general elsewhere."

American industry is too firmly established to suffer such prostration again, but the damage possible under Free-Trade would wreck the new prosperity of labor, even though it locked few mill gates.

British tactics for ruling war commerce have given us a picture of the commercial fight we shall have to make for foreign markets after the war. The best beginning of any fight is Protection at home. We don't want to be on the defensive. "An aggressive foreign policy" has been a demand often heard lately. An aggressive foreign trade policy is fully as necessary to the well-being of the country.—Boston Journal.